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APPENDIR XIII.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 2412 asked by Sri T. S. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislature Assembly held on 15th December 1961, page 992 supra].

National Integration—Note on the steps taken or proposed to be taken for implementing the policy decisions embodied in the statement issued by the Chief Ministers' meeting held in August 1961.

Paragraph 3 *of statement.*—Provision of safeguards for linguistic minorities in the primary and secondary stages of education. This has already been accepted by Government and instructions for their implementation issued already.

Paragraph 4 *of statement—Production of text books by Government.*—The Government have accepted the principle that text books should be produced by the Government and not be left to private enterprise. The decision is being implemented beginning with production of text books for elementary schools.

Paragraph 7 *of statement—*Teaching of Hindi and English from *an early age.*—The Government are in favour of the principles that languages must be learnt at an early age, if they are to be learnt well. Under the reorganised syllabi, the study of English has been made compulsory from Standard V. The Government have expressed themselves in favour of commencing the language from an earlier class. The teaching of Hindi or an Indian Language other than the regional language starts from Standard VIII of the High Schools.

Paragraph 9 *of statement—Three language formula.*—The three-language formula adopted in this State, is as follows :—

Part I Regional Language or mother-tongue.

Part II Hindi or any other Indian Language not included in Part I.

Part III English or any other non-Indian Language.

During 1959–60, out of 4·65 lakhs boys and 1.82 lakhs girls in Secondary schools, 3.55 lakhs boys and 1.28 lakhs girls or nearly 75 per cent of the pupils were learning Hindi.

Paragraph 10 *of statement—Affiliation of schools and colleges using minority language to outside authorities.*—The unanimous decision of the Ministerial Committee of the Southern Zonal Council was that there was no need to provide for affiliation of schools in any State, using minority languages, to bodies outside the State and that as regards Colleges, it was a matter for the Inter-University Board to consider. In view of the above, it has been considered that no action is called for on this decision.

Paragraphs 11 *and* 13 *of statement—Use of minority languages for certain official purposes.*—With a view to securing that, whenever publicity is required, other languages in use in the area should

be employed in official communications apart from the State Official Language, this Government while issuing orders for the introduction of Tamil for official correspondence in Government offices under Section 4 of the Madras Official Language Act, have also issued instructions permitting the use of Malayalam in addition to the official language, viz., Tamil in Government offices located in the Kanyakumari district, the Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district and the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district, in respect of any notice published for the information of the public.

The Government had also decided and issued orders to the effect that every Municipal town and the non-municipal area of a taluk should be treated as a separate local area and that the following steps should be taken in such local areas specified in the annexure below where 20 per cent or more of the population of that area speak a language different from the majority language of the State, viz., Tamil :—

(i) All important Government notices and rules, electoral rolls, etc., should be published in the minority language or languages, (Note.—The decision regarding electrol rolls is subject to the directions of the Election Commission).

(ii) Forms, etc., to be used by the public should be printed both in the regional language and in the minority language.

(iii) Racilities for registration of documents in the minority languages should be provided.

(iv) Correspondence with Government offices in the minority languages should be permitted.

(v) Permission should be given to file documents in the minority languages in the Courts in the area.

(vi) An endeavour should be made to secure, in so far as this may be found practicable with due regard to administrative convenience, that the officers posted to work in such local areas are persons who possess adequate knowledge of the minority language.

Paragraph 12 *of statement—Recognition of minority languages as official language.*—There is no district in Madras State where there is any linguistic minority constituting more than sixty per cent. The question of recognising any minority language as official language in the districts in this State, does not arise.

Paragraph 14 *of statement—Correspondence between Government offices and public.*—The Government have since issued necessary instructions to their subordinates that this decision should be implemented in the manner specified in the succeeding paragraphs.

The few local areas listed in the annexure below are referred to for the purposes as " bi-lingual " or " multilingual " local areas, as the case may be, and all other local areas as " unilingual" local areas—

(i) In all local areas, a person whose mother-tongue is different from the official language, may address his representation in his mother-tongue. It ought to be received and considered.

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(ii) In " unilingual " local areas, the petitioner cannot expect to get a reply from Government offices in the same language in which he sent his petition. The reply should be sent only in the official language and he will, no doubt, be able to get it interpreted even if he does not understand it.

(iii) In " bilingual " and multilingual " areas, Government officers should, *as far as practicable*, arrange to address official replies to any such person in the language in which such person sent his representation, provided it is one of the languages recognised for the purpose and specified in column (5) or (7), as the case may be of the annexure. Every endeavour should be made to staff the local offices so as to meet this need.

Paragraph 15 *of statement.—Correspondence between the State headquarters and district.*—At present, pending full implementation of the Madras Official Language Act, English is being used in official communications from the State headquarters of this State to the district headquarters, and *vice-versa*. The question whether, even after the introduction of Tamil for use in official communications in the above offices, English also may be continued for the purpose will be taken up separately.

Paragraph 16 *of statement—Recruitment to State Services—Option to use English or Hindi as medium of examination besides official language of the State.*—The Ministerial Committee of the Southern Zonal Council considered the suggestion of the States Reorganisation Commission that, for recruitment to services known as State Services, i.e, superior or gazetted services by competitive examination, a candidate should have the option to elect as medium of the examination the Union language English or Hindi or the language of a minority constituting 15 to 20 per cent or more of the population of the State, as an alternative to the main language of the State, a test of proficiency in the State language being held after selection, and before the end of the period of probation. It was noted that, at present, no linguistic minority was put to any of the four States in the matter of recruitment to the State Services as the medium of such competitive examinations as were held was English. I was agreed that safeguards for linkuistic minorities in this matter, should be provided by all the States. The decision was recorded in the following terms—

(i) Such safeguards would be applicable only to linguistic minorities whose mother tongue is Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam or Urdu and in Andhra and Mysore States alone, Marathi.

(ii) In the event of the medium of the competitive examinations for recruitment to any State service being changed from English to the Regional language of the State, the option to answer the examination in English or Hindi should be given to these minorities.

(iii) There is no objection to any State extending this concession to linguistic minorities who speak languages other than those mentioned in item (i) above.

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On a reference received from the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities the formulation of this Safeguard was re-examined. The matter is being taken up with other States of Southern Zone in order to determine whether any amendment is required in order correctly to give effect to the intents of the Ministerial Committee of the Southern Zonal Council.

Paragraph 17 *of statement—Recruitment to State services—Recognition of degrees or diplomas granted by all Universities, or institutions recognized by the Central University Grants Commission.*—The general rules for the Madras State and Subordinate Services provide for the appointment of persons possessing qualifications which can be considered as equivalent to the qualifications specified in the special rules by the Madras Public Service Commission, or the appointing authority with the approval of the State Government, as the case may be. A general recognition of degrees or diplomas granted by all Universities or institutions recognized by the Central University Grants Commission, without a check-up of the scope and syllabus of the courses is not, obviously, called for, since the number of persons possessing degrees and diplomas of other Universities, who apply for appointment in this State, is not large. The provisions in the general rules are adequate for the purpose of recognition of the degrees or diplomas possessed by the few candidates from other Universities who may change to apply for appointment in the State. The question of recognizing such degrees and diplomas as equivalent to the qualifications prescribed in the special rules may be considered on merits as and when candidates possessing such qualifications apply for posts under this Government.

Paragraph 18 *of statement—Medium for University Education.*—The Government of Madras formulated their own policy in respect of the medium of instruction in Colleges of this State two years ago.

Until recently, English has been the sole medium of instruction for all courses of study, in all colleges of Madras State. The policy of Madras Government envisages a progressive change to be effected in successive phase of which the first is devoted to preparation and transition. This phase commenced in the year 1959–60 and will be completed during the year 1965–66. During the first three years of this period of six years, the medium of instruction is to be changed from English to Tamil in one selected " Pilot College " in the State and the change is limited to only one of the first degree courses of study; namely, the recently reorganized three-year B.A. Degree course. During these three years, the practical problems involved in the change-over (e.g. Text-books, technical terms, instructional machinery and procedure) are to be solved and the technical know how acquired for giving effect to the change in the next three years in all the other colleges of the State where the B.A. Degree course is provided wholly or partly at the cost of Government funds. The transition will be complete only at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan period, when the first

batch of pupils will get their B.A. degrees after completing their entire education in schools and colleges with Tamil as the medium of instruction.

During the second phase (beginning in the year 1966–67) there will be two different media of instruction in the colleges of the State.

Tamil will be the medium of instruction for the reorganized B.A. Degree course in all the colleges of the State (where that course is offered wholly or partly at the cost of Government funds).

English will continue to be the medium of instruction in all colleges in respect of the B.Sc. or other degree courses (e.g. Engineering, Medical, Agricultural, Veterinary Degree courses) and all Post-Graduate Degree courses. The entire field of Science and Teihnology will, thus, be left completely unchanged with English continuing as the medium of instruction in all colleges even after 1965–66.

The Madras Government have set no date for the end of the second phase. They have specified two conditions which should be fulfilled before a date can be set for any further change in the medium of instruction. These two conditions are reproduced below :—

"(i) The change-over (from English to Tamil) should be demonstrated to have been successful in respect of the B.A. degree courses ; and

(ii) An agreed decision on the nature of the changes (if any) to be made in respect of any other University degree course should be taken on a co-ordinated basis for all the universities in India ".

It has been explained in the white paper presented to the Legislature last year that the foregoing " represents a pledge given by the (Madras) Government for the continuance of the *status quo* as far as the medium of instruction in all courses except the B.A. Degree course is concerned. This pledge involves a long-term perspective of bilingual transition in the matter of higher education. Such bilingual transition was first advocated by the Government of Madras, on the basis of all-party agreement, as the solution of the language policy of India in the memoranda submitted by them on this question. It was pointed out to the Government of India that it would be necessary to use both English and Hindi as two official languages of the Indian Union for a prolonged period and it was recommended that the Government of India and Parliament should accept this perspective of prolonged bilinguialism and announce their readiness to make statutory provision therefor through the exercise of legislative power vested in Parliament. Similarly in the field of higher education, it will be necessary to continue English and Tamil as the media of instruction, the latter for the B.A. Degree courses alone and the former for the rest and to taken steps for the gradual replacement of the former by the latter in courses other than the B.A. Degree courses as part of an agreed pattern of higher education throughout the country ".

The Minister for Finance has sent to the Prime Minister a detailed note wherein he has suggested that a correct All-India policy to be adopted by all States in India, may be formulated as below :—

" (i) The change-over from English to the regional language as the medium of instruction in colleges should be limited for the present, to the reorganized three-year course of studies leading to the B.A. Degree only.

(ii) In respect of all other courses of studies in colleges, including in particular, all courses of studies leading to any scientific or technological degree or any post-Graduate degree, English should be retained as the medium of instruction in all the colleges of all the Universities in India.

(iii) The use of English for the foregoing purposes should be continued for as long a period as may be necessary. As and when the time arrives when a decision can be taken on All-India basis, that the use of English as a medium of instruction has ceased to be necessary, the final phase of the change-over may be undertaken. At the end of that phase, English should be replaced in each University in India by the regional language of the local area in which such University is situated, as the medium of instruction in all the colleges of such University.

(iv) Clear distinction should be made between the use of English as a medium of instruction and the study of English as a language. Provision for the latter should be improved both in schools and colleges and maintained permanently as part of the educational system of the country ".

Annexure.

(ACCORDING TO 1951 CENSUS.)

Serial number and name of district.	*Name of taluk.*	*Name of municipality.*	*Name/names of minority language/languages.*	*Name of non-municipal area of the taluk referred to in column (3).*	*Name/names of minority language/languages.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Chingleput	(a) Tiruttani	..	..	Tiruttani	Telugu.
	(b) Tiruvallur	..	..	Tiruvallur	Do.
	(c) Ponneri	..	..	Ponneri	Do.
2 Kanyakumari	(a) Kalkulam	Padmanabhapuram.	Malayalam	..	..
	(b) Vilavancode	Kuzhithurai	Do.	Vilavancode.	Malayalam.
3 Madras	Entire city	..	..	..	Telugu.
4 North Arcot	(a) Vellore	Vellore	Urdu	..	..
	(b) Do.	Ambur	Do.	..	..
	(c) Tirupattur	Tirupattur	Do.	..	..
	(d) Do.	Vaniyambadi	Do.	..	..
	(e) Arkonam	Arkonam	Telugu	..	..
	(f) Gudiyatham	..	..	Gudiyatham.	Telugu.
5 The Nilgiris	(a) Ootacamund	Ootacamund	Kannada	..	..
	(b) Gudalur	..	..	Gudalur	Malayalam.
6 Salem		Entire Hosur taluk.	..	..	Telugu and Kannada.